

Pogorzelska, Krystyna

PLLMND / Physical Chemistry. Molecular. Chemical. Bold.

B-1

Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 31480

Author : Jozef Hurwic, Jerzy Michaleczyk, Krystyna Pogorzelska.  
Inst : -

Title : Intermolecular Compounds of Pyridine and Acetic Acid.

Orig Pub : Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 265-275.

Abstract : The dielectric polarization (DP) of pyridine (I) and acetic acid (II) mixtures in ratios corresponding to I, 4 II and 2 I : 3 II was determined in dilute benzene solutions. The difference between the experimental value of the DP and the sum of DP-s of the component parts of the mixture was 0.87 cub. cm in the case of the first solution and 1.04 cub. cm in the case of the second solution. Thus, the DP, same as other physical magnitudes of the mixtures

Card 1/2

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POGORZELSKA-STRONCZAK, Bogna

Attempted application of xeroradiography in stomatology.  
Pol. przegl. radiol. 27 no. 3:265-275 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Stomatologicznej Sz. AM w Zabrze  
Kierownik: prof. dr M. Jankowski.  
(RADIOGRAPHY, DENTAL)

SOBOTKOWSKA, Krystyna; POGORZELSKA-STRONCZAK, Bogna

pilepsy as a cause of craniofacial fractures. Czas. stomat. 19  
no.1:47-50 Ja ' 66.

l. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Stomatologicznej Slaskiej AM w Zabrzu  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. M. Jankowski).

POGORZELSKI, H.A.

Theorem on the unique resolution of natural numbers into exponent chains of nonpower numbers in Skolem's recursive arithmetic. Rocznik prace matematyczne 8 no. 1:9-14 '65.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGORZEJSKI, J.

Side reactions in the treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis with  
calciferol. Przegl. derm., Warsz. 2 no.2:203-210 Apr-June 1952.

(CIML 23:2)

l. Of the Dermatological Clinic (Head—Prof. S. Jablinska, M.D.) of  
Warsaw Medical Academy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGORZELSKI, Jan

Some remarks on the 1st permanent molars in children in primary schools in the Opole district. Czas. stomat. 18 no.12:1379-1381 D ' 65.

1. Z Powiatowej Przychodni Obwodowej w Opolu (Kierownik: lek. dent. J. Pogorzelski).

GOLEMBOWICZ, Marian, mgr inz.; POGORZELSKI, Jerzy A., mgr inz.

Remarks on laboratory determination of the thermal conductivity coefficient of building materials. Inst tech budow biul inf no. 14:40-47 '63

1. Department of Thermal Physics, Institute of Construction Engineering, Warsaw.

POGORZELSKI, JERZY

Montaz konst rukcji przemyslowych. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Budownictwo i Architektura. (Assembly of industrial constructions. 1st ed. bibl., diagrs., footnotes)

Vol. 2. 1955. 147 p.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

POLONIUS, JERZY

Konstrukcje przemysłowe. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Budownictwo i Architektura.  
(Industrial construction. 1st ed. bibl., diagrs.)  
Vol. 3. (Reinforced-concrete contructions) 1955. 221 p.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGORZELSKI, JERZY

Gazobeton w budownictwie (Gas concrete in the building industry.) 223p.

Monthly Index of East European Adcessions (EEAI) LC, Vol, 8, no. 1 Jan 59

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

OSSOWIECKI, Michal, mgr inz.; POGORZELSKI, Jerzy, A., mgr inz.

Application of gas-concrete 350 in exterior walls. Instytech  
budow inf no.12-17-25 '63. - Art. 1.

1, Zaklad Przegrod, Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa.

POGORZEJSKI, J.

Effect of para-aminosalicylic acid in cutaneous tuberculosis. Przegl.  
derm., Warsz. 2 no.3:287-409 July-Sept 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic (Head--Prof. S. Jablonski, M.D.) of  
Warsaw Medical Academy.

POGORZELSKI, J. dr.

POGORZELSKI, J. dr

Role of medical literature in improvement of professional standards  
of physicians. Zdrowie pub., Warsz. no.3:197-202 May-June 54.  
(LITERATURE,

\*med., role in improvement of professional standards of  
physicians in Poland)

POGORZELSKI, Jerzy

POGORZELSKI, Jerzy

Cutaneous changes associated with temporary porphyrimuria.  
Przegl. derm. 4 no.2:135-144 Mr-Ap '54.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie.  
Dyrektor: prof. dr S.Jablonska.

(PORPHIRIN, in urine,  
\*excess, with skin lesions)  
(SKIN, in various diseases,  
\*porphyrimuria)

POGORZELSKI, Jerzy Kazimierz; STANDIO, Zbigniew

Studies on the vascularization of animal and human mucosa of the paranasal sinuses with special reference to arteriovenous anastomoses. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.1:19-25 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Prawidlowej Sl. Akademii Medycznej  
(Kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Kohmann).

POGORZELESKI, Jerzy

Modern methods of the treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis.  
Wiadomosci lek. 7 no.2:103-108 Feb. 54.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, therapy.)

POGORZELSKI, J.

## EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.9/9 Dermatology Sept 55

1896. POGORZELSKI J. and MIEDZINSKI F. Dermatol. Klin. Warschauer med. Akad., Warschau. \*Sechs Jahre Calciferol-Behandlung der Hauttuberkulose. Six years calciferol therapy of cutaneous tb DERMATOLOGICA (Basel) 1954, 109/6 (355-369) Graphs 2 Tables 9

The authors report results obtained in the treatment of 1230 patients with skin tuberculosis with calciferol. In 748 cases of tuberculosis luposa, they obtained 38.4% cures, 25.2% calciferol resistant cases, and 15.6% relapses, while in 20.8% of cases the treatment could not be regarded as complete. The treatment should not be terminated as unsuccessful before 3 years, at least in cases in which a certain improvement is seen. It should always be continued for another 6 months after the histological cure has been established. If no relapse has occurred after a 3-4 year control, then a definite cure can be assumed. The relapses reacted unfavourably to renewed calciferol treatment. Good results were obtained with tuberculosis colliquativa, 73.6% of cures being achieved within less than a 12 months' period of treatment. This was also the case for tuberculosis verrucosa cutis, where the cure was obtained within 2-3 months. The other forms of skin tuberculosis reacted less well.

From authors' summary

XIII-Sept. -23

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POGORZELSKI, J.

HELIŃSKI, Maurycy; POGORZELSKI, Jerzy

Therapy of cutaneous tuberculosis with isoniazid. Przegl.der.,  
Warsz. 5 no.4:289-299 Je-Ag '55.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie. Dyrektor: prof.  
dr S. Jabłonska, Warszawa, Klinika Dermatologiczna Akademii  
Medycznej, Koszykowa 82a.

(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, therapy  
isoniazid)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther.use  
isoniazid in cutaneous tuberc.)

POGORZELSKI, Jerzy

One year of work of a dermatologist in Korea. Przegl. derm.,  
Warsz. 6 no.4:339-347 July-Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej i Ambulatorium Dermatologicznego  
A.M. oraz Szpitala PCK w Hamhynie w Koreanskiej Republice  
Ludowo-Demokratycznej. Dyrektor Szpitala PCK: doc. dr. T. Orlowski  
Kierownik Kliniki: dr. J. Pogorzelski. Adres: Warszawa, Klinika  
Dermatologiczna Akademii Medycznej, Koszykowa 82a.

(DERMATOLOGY,  
in North Korea (Pol))

POLAND/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic in Man and Animals.

F.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67415

Author : Pogorzelski, Jerzy

Inst :

Title : Personal Observations on the Treatment of Leprosy in  
the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Orig Pub : Przegl. dermatol. i wenerol., 1957, 7, No 4, 319-328.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Blood-Vascular System. Vessels.

S-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79140.

Author : Pogorzelski, Jerzy.. Kazimierz.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experimental Study of the Collateral Blood Circulation in the System of the Lower Vena Cava in White Rats.

Orig Pub: Folia Morphol., 1957, 8, No 3, 201-209.

Abstract: The lower vena cava was ligated at different levels in rats; in some cases the collateral tracts which formed were also ligated through 2½ months. Two types of collateral blood circulation appeared; 1) growth of parietal veins - of ascending lumbars, of the vertebrate web,

Card 1/2

POGORZELSKI, J. K.

POLAND / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Blood-Vascular System. Vessels.

S-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79140.

Author : Pogorzelski, Jerzy., Kazimierz.

Inst : Not given.

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Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

OSSOWIECKI, Michał, mgr inż.; POGORELICKI, Jerzy Andrzej, mgr inż.

Results of heat and humidity tests of curtain walls in the experiment hall of the Institute of Civil Engineering. Inst. tech bud biul inf no.17:18-31 '64.

I. Department of Partitions of the Institute of Civil Engineering,  
Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGORZELECKI, Jerzy Kazimierz

Studies on the vascular system of choroid plexuses in the lateral ventricles of the brain and of the pia mater of some laboratory animals. pt.1. Regular conditions. Folia morphol 21 no.1:21-42 '62

1. Zaklad Anatomii Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej; kierownik:  
S. Kohmann.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGORZEJSKI, Jerzy Andrzej, mgr inz.

Results of testing layered walls insulated by O35 gas concrete.  
Inst tech bud biel inf nc.17:32-39 '64.

1. Department of Partitions of the Institute of Civil Engineering,  
Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

LENKIEWICZ, Wladyslaw, doc. dr inz.; POGORZELSKI, Jerzy, mgr inz. (Warsaw)

Roof construction failure of prefabricated parts. Inz i bud  
21 no.8:270-273 Ag '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGORZEJSKI, Kazimierz Jerzy

Studies on the structure of arteriovenous anastomoses in the  
choroid plexuses of the cerebral lateral ventricles. Folia  
morphol 22 no.1:l-6 '63.

1. Zaklad Anatomii Prawidlowej, Slaska Akademia Medyczna,  
Zabrze-Rokietnica. Kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Kohmann.

\*

POGORZELSKI, Jerzy Kazimierz

Studies on arteriovenous anastomoses of the epiglottis in man  
and in experimental animals. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.2:197-201  
'64.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Prawidlowej Slaskiej Akademji Medycznej  
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Kohmann).

P/044/60/008/004/005/012

AUTHOR:

Pogorzelski, K., Lieutenant, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Abandonment of Aircraft During Flight

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy Przegląd Lotniczy, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 26 - 37

TEXT: Description of basic principles of abandonment of sonic and supersonic aircraft is given and ejection devices are described. The forces to which the human body is subjected at high speeds when ejected are described and the principle of ejection seat given (Diagram 1). Influence of aircraft speed on trajectory of the ejected seat (Diagram 2) and the influence of the initial ejection speed of the seat on its course (Diagram 3) are explained. The change of strain (mg) on main parts of the human body in relation to their duration (t) and forces imposed by airblast are described and shown (Diagrams 4 and 5). Forces and momentums acting on the seat after ejection are considered and shown (Diagrams 6 and 7). Experiences of US pilots H. Molland and F. Smith and function of "MB-IV" seat, (Diagram 8) designed by the Martin Baker Plant, and "Convair B" seat are described (Diagram 9). Electronically controlled automatic seats are considered feasible. The problem of ejecting at altitude "0", i.e., near the

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Card 1/2

*Abandonment of Aircraft During Flight*

P/044/60/008/004/005/012

ground is discussed and considered nearly unsolvable. There are 9 diagrams  
and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 Polish.

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Card 2/2

60052-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP5017973

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/FA/FA(b)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWA(w)

PO/0044/65/000/007/0031/0042

AUTHOR: Pogorzelski, K. (Captain, Pilot, Master engineer)

TITLE: The "danger zone" (deadman's curve) for helicopter flight

SOURCE: Wojskowy przeglad lotniczy, no. 7, 1965, 31-42

TOPIC TAGS: helicopter flight, deadman curve, engine failure, autorotation flight, emergency landing

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a general discussion and some theoretical considerations concerning the deadman's curve for the operation of a helicopter. The relationship existing between the external energy supply in the event of engine failure and autorotation-type flight is analytically investigated. It is shown that the minimal rate of descent of a helicopter in case of engine failure takes place at relatively high forward speeds; this fact places restrictions on low-speed flights at low altitudes, i.e., it defines the deadman's curve. It is shown that the rate of descent in vertical autorotation-type flight is quite high and that landing under such conditions is dangerous; with increasing forward speed, the rate of descent in autorotation-type flight decreases rapidly, attaining minimal values at speeds of 90-100 km/hr. for the SM-1 and Mi-4 helicopters. Such a rate of descent ensures an entirely safe landing. The actions to be taken by the pilot in the event

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L 60433-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5014142

visibility-determining device; 2) establishes the calibration curve; 3) develops one of the possible ways for the calibration of the instrument; and 4) recommends optimum values for the basic parameters of the unit. Orig. art. has: 37 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Minskaya GAO (Minsk GAO)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

KC  
Cord 2/2

POGORZELSKI, S.

The estimation of Kottler's correction factors. p. 81.  
Vol. 5, no. 1, 1955 Warszawa ARCHIWUM ELEKTROTECHNIKI

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

POGORZELSKI, S.

5333 PROBLEMS OF SYNTHESIS OF AERIAL PATTERNS.

S.Pogorzelski,  
Radioelektronika, Vol. 2, No. 3, 351-71 (1959), in Polish,  
with summaries ( $\frac{1}{2}$  p.) in Russian and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  p.) in English.

The synthesis of the radiation patterns of aerials is reduced  
to the consideration of three main aspects: synthesis of current  
distribution, synthesis of the field in an aperture and the pattern  
transformations. The problem presented for discussion is in the  
form of examples selected from the literature. The example deal-  
ing with the synthesis of the field in an aperture applies for two-  
dimensional TM modes; the more general solution of this case in-  
volving the use of Kirchhoff's or Kottler's equations is not dealt with.

Z.F.Wyder

POGORZELSKI, S.

Problems of parageometrical optics. Archiw elektrotech 11  
no. 1:49-75 '62.

1. Zaklad Teorii Lacznosci, Instytut Podstawowych Pro-  
blemow Techniki Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

✓ 621.322.677  
4788. THE ESTIMATION OF KOTTLER'S CORRECTION

FACTORS. S.Pasorowski.

Arch. elektrotech. (Warsaw), Vol. 5, No. 3, 81-108 (1936). *Elet.*

In Polish, with summary (22 pp.) in English.

The computation of the s.m. field in the free space can be effected using one of the three sets of equations, i.e. Kirchhoff's, Lamore-Tedone's or Kottler's, assuming that the field distribution on a given surface  $S$  is known. When the field on the surface  $S$  is discontinuous these equations are not equivalent and they yield results which differ by certain values called the Kottler's correction factors. These factors are important in field calculations for aperture aerials. A number of general theorems formulated refer to conditions for which the correction factors vanish. The plain aperture aerial and the calculation of the scattered field due to the reflector are considered in detail.

Z.F.Voyner

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141.10

*Romanow*

*POGORZELSKI, S.*

POLAND/Radio Physics - Radiation of Radio Waves. Transmission Lines I-4  
and Antennae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 15<sup>49</sup>

Author : Pogorzelski S.

Inst :

Title : Antenna Field in Fresnel Zone

Orig Pub : Prace Przemysl. inst. teledomun., 1958, 9, No 23, 9-16

Abstract : The problem is posed of finding the field of any antenna in the intermediate zone (in the Fresnel region). The antenna is specified by the distribution of the electric and magnetic currents. The far and intermediate zones of the antenna are separated by means of two conditions: integral and dipole. The shortcomings of the classic approximation of the field in the Fresnel zone are indicated, and a new approximation is proposed, based on the expansion of the antenna field in the following form:  $E(P) = -ik/4\pi\sqrt{\mu/\epsilon} \sinh(ikR)/R \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} E_m/R;$

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8  
POLAND/Radio Physics - Radiation of Radio Waves. Transmission. I  
Lines and Antennae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 4153

Author : Pogorzelski, S.

Inst :

Title : Synthesized Antenna Reflectors

Orig Pub : Prace Przemysl. inst. telekomun., 1959, 9, No 26, 5-13

Abstract : A theory of reflectors, which transform a spherical wave into a cylindrical one, is developed. The calculations are carried out within the limits of geometrical optics. A differential equation is derived for the surface of the reflector and the Cauchy problem is solved for this equation. The equations are given for equal-phase and caustic surfaces of the reflected waves. A problem of importance in antenna engineering is considered, that of the transformation of the power characteristics. The question of uniqueness of the resultant reflector surface is discussed.

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9,3700 (1057,1163)

P/507/61/011/032/002/006  
D271/D303

AUTHOR: Pogorzelski, S.

TITLE: Electromagnetic surface waves

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace,  
v. 11, no. 32/33, 1961, 53 - 63

TEXT: Theory and main problems of surface waves are presented; the most typical waves are considered, viz. plane wave in a plane two-layered medium (Zenneck wave), cylindrical wave in a plane two-layered medium, plane wave in a plane three-layered medium, and axial wave in a two-layered cylindrical medium. The method used in determining E and H fields is based on boundary conditions in the surfaces separating the layers of the medium. Starting with formulae for electric Hertz potentials in both layers

$$\Pi_{z1} = A_1 e^{i(\alpha_1 x + \gamma_1 z)} \quad (2.1)$$

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Electromagnetic surface waves

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D271/D303

$$\Pi_{z2} = A_2 e^{i(\alpha_2 x + \gamma_2 z)} \quad (2.2)$$

and making use of Helmholtz equation, the following equations are obtained for the plane wave in a two-layered medium:

$$\alpha_1 = -\omega \sqrt{\mu_0} \frac{\epsilon_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_k}}, \quad (2.21)$$

$$\alpha_2 = -\omega \sqrt{\mu_0} \frac{\epsilon_k}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_k}}, \quad (2.22)$$

$$\gamma = k_0 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_k}{\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_k}}. \quad (2.23)$$

where  $\epsilon_0$ ,  $\mu_0$  are parameters of layer I;  $\epsilon$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  - parameters of layer II;  $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma$ ;  $k_0 = \omega \sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$ ;  $\epsilon_k = \epsilon + \sigma/\omega$ . The angle of incidence of the wave in layer I on the boundary plane is calculated and found to be Brewster's angle. Equations of equi-phase and equi-amplitude planes are given and the planes are mutually orthogonal. It is proved that phase velocity is smaller than in vacuum, and that

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Electromagnetic surface waves

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the wavelength is shortened. Similar reasoning is applied to the case of cylindrical waves in a planar two-layered medium, and it is proved that Eqs. (2.21) (2.22) and (2.23) apply also in this case. Hankel functions are used in equations of equi-phase and -amplitude surfaces; equi-phase surfaces are conical. When plane waves in a three-layered medium are analyzed, equations are obtained of the form:

$$(\alpha_{2r}^2 h)^2 + (\alpha_{1u}^2 h)^2 = (k^2 - k_0^2)h^2 = R^2 \quad (4.24)$$

$$\alpha_{1u}^2 h = \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon} \alpha_{2r}^2 h \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_{2r}^2 h) \quad (4.25)$$

which mean that the wave in medium I is attenuated in the direction of the x-axis and is propagated without attenuation in the z-direction. Eqs. (4.24) and (4.25) are solved by a graphical method, and a number of solutions - modes - are found. The field in layer II can be regarded as captive waves because of a total reflection. The concept of surface impedance is introduced and analyzed. When axial wave in a two-layered cylindrical medium is considered, it is pro-

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Electromagnetic surface waves

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D271/D303

ved that field in I and II layers can not be described by the Hertz potential having only the z-component as it was assumed in all previous cases; it is concluded that the only symmetrical waves possible are TM (or TE); of asymmetrical waves, EH are the only possibility. The case of TM waves is further pursued and, in medium I, the wave is found attenuated in the radial direction and non-attenuated in the z-direction. Modified Hankel functions are used and the obtained equations ultimately are solved by a graphical method. The condition of excitation is written out and the minimum usable diameter of the dielectric rod is determined. The influence of rod diameter is discussed and it is proved that phase velocities of all modes tend to the same value as rod diameter is increased. The Goubau method for determining the surface wave excited by a given source is presented in the case of a point dipole; this method cannot be used for calculating the efficiency. There are 15 figures and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A.L. Cullen, H.E.M. Barlow, Surface waves, PIIE, vol. 100, 1953; Part III, p. 329; G. Goubau: On the excitation of surface waves, PIIE, 1952, p. 865; IRE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol. AP-7, December 1959, special supplement.

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1960

Card 4/4

P/507/61/011/032/003/006  
D271/D503

9,1700

AUTHOR: Pogorzelski, S.

TITLE: Antennas with corrugated guiding surface

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace,  
v. 11, no. 32/33, 1961, 65 - 71

TEXT: The paper presents an analysis of a corrugated guiding surface antenna with a plane surface TM wave, travelling normally to the corrugation edges; the direction of maximum radiation, width of the main lobe and zero points of the radiation pattern are considered; the effect of curvature of the guiding surface is discussed phenomenologically. The structure of the medium is shown in Fig. 1, where I is vacuum, III is a perfect conductor and II is assumed filled with anisotropic material perfectly conducting in the x,y - directions and not conducting in the z-direction. The TM wave in I is described by electric Hertz potential which has only one coordinate:

$$\Pi_{z1} = A_1 e^{i(\alpha_1 x + \gamma_1 z)} \quad (2.1)$$

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 Antennas with corrugated guiding surface D271/D503

In medium II electric field has only one coordinate

$$E_{z2} = A_2 \sin k_o(x + h) e^{i\gamma_2 z} \quad (2.8)$$

and magnetic field

$$H_{y2} = - \frac{k_o A_2}{i\omega \mu_o} \cos k_o(x + h) e^{i\gamma_2 z}. \quad (2.9)$$

From boundary conditions

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma, \quad (2.12)$$

$$y = \frac{k_o}{\cos \Psi}, \quad (2.13)$$

$$\alpha_1 = i k_o \operatorname{tg} \Psi,$$

where

$$\Psi = k_o h. \quad (2.14)$$

The field is attenuated in the direction normal to the guiding surface and not in the direction of propagation. Equi-phase and equi-

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P/507/61/011/032/003/006

Antennas with corrugated guiding surface D271/D303

amplitude planes are mutually orthogonal. Phase velocity is lower than in vacuum, and the wavelength is reduced. The radiation pattern is calculated for the ideal case when (2.13) and (2.14) are valid; the wave reflected from the edge of the guiding surface is neglected; the guiding surface is regarded as a radiating aperture. The amplitude characteristic is expressed by

$$F(\theta) = \text{const}[\sin^2\Psi + \cos^2\Psi \sin^2\theta]^{1/2} \frac{\sin u}{u} \quad (3.15)$$

and phase characteristic by

$$\Phi(\theta) = - \text{arc tg}[\text{ctg } \Psi \sin \theta] \quad (3.14)$$

where  $\Psi$  and  $\theta$  are angular coordinates and  $u = 1/2(\gamma - k_0 \cos \epsilon)$ .

Radiation maxima are determined by the condition

$$\frac{\text{tg } u}{u} = 1 + \cos \Psi \cos \theta. \quad (3.23)$$

The width of the principal lobe across the half-power points is

Card 3/5

P/507/61/011/032/003/006

Antennas with corrugated guiding surface D271/D303

$$\theta_{3dB} \approx \text{const } \sqrt{\frac{1}{l}} \quad (3.50)$$

where  $l$  is the length of the antenna; the constant can be determined experimentally. When the guiding surface is surrounded by a perfectly conducting shield, the effect of the shield is taken into account by introducing a mirror image of the antenna aperture; the vector characteristic is then the sum of characteristics of the true and image apertures. When the guiding surface is cylindrical, equiphase planes for the azimuthal wave are not parallel; the field is exponentially attenuated in the direction normal to the cylinder surface; at some distance the energy ceases to be attenuated and is radiated radially relative to the cylinder. There are 11 figures and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R.S. Elliott: On the theory of corrugated plane surfaces, IRE Transactions, vol. AP-2, 1954, p. 71; R.S. Elliott, Azimuthal surface waves on circular cylinders, Journal of Appl. Phys., vol. 26, no. 4, April, 1955, pp. 368-376.

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1960

Card 4/5

43700

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 11, no. 1, 1962, 49-75

TEXT: The Helmholtz equation

37363

P/019/62/011/001/001/010  
D265/D302Pogorzelski, S.

Problems of parageometrical optics

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times E - n^2 k_0^2 E = 0 \quad (1)$$

for the electric field is an isotropic medium of constant magnetic permeability is analyzed. In particular cases Eq. (1) reduces to the scalar Helmholtz equation

$$\nabla^2 u + n^2 k_0^2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

where  $u$  represents the coordinate of the electrical field  $E$ . Since exact solutions are obtainable in certain cases only an approximate solution is resorted to in the form of

Card 1/3

Problems of parageometrical optics

P/019/62/011/001/001/010  
D265/D302

$$E(P) = A(P)e^{ik_0 L(P)} \quad (3)$$

where  $A(P)$  - amplitude and  $L(P)$  - phase. This paper contains the theories of parageometrical optical approximations for solving scalar and vectorial Helmholtz equations. Two types of developments are discussed, differing by choice of the functions for the amplitude and phase. These functions are developed into series of  $1/k_0$

which are then substituted into the Helmholtz equation obtaining thus the recurrent relations for the coefficients of these developments. The application of the results thus obtained are explained on examples of cylindrical and spherical wave problems. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.B. Keller, F.G. Friedlander. Comm. on Pure and Appl. Mat., v. 8, 1955, pp. 387-394; J.B. Keller, R.M. Lewis, B.D. Seckler, Comm. on Pure and Appl. Mat., v. 9, 1956, pp. 207-265; J.B. Keller, Journal of Appl. Phys., v. 28, 1957, pp. 426-444, and 570-579; M. Kline, Comm. on Pure and Appl. Mat., v. 8, 1955, pp. 595-614.

Card 2/3

Problems of parageometrical optics

P/019/62/011/001/001/010  
D265/D302

ASSOCIATION: Zakład teorii ~~zaczności~~ IPPT (Institute for the Theory  
of Communications IPPT)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1960

X

Card 3/3

L 01505-66 T/FCS(k) WR

ACCESSION NR: AT5020915

PO/2507/65/000/47-/0001/0010  
621.396.67

AUTHOR: Pogorzelski, S. (Pogozhel'ski, S.)

TITLE: Use of the Wilcox expansion in antenna theory

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemyslowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace, no. 47/48, 1965, 1-10

TOPIC TAGS: antenna theory, parabolic antenna, electromagnetic radiation

ABSTRACT: The author considers the sources of an electromagnetic field in a bounded region  $G$  in empty space. Taking spherical coordinates  $R, \theta, \phi$  with the origin of the coordinate system in the region  $G$  (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure), the Wilcox expansion for the field  $E$  takes the form:

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{F}_n(\theta, \phi)}{R^n}$$

Coefficients  $F_n$  satisfy the recursion formula

$$\mathbf{F}_n = \frac{1}{2ikn} [B^2(\mathbf{F}_{n-1}) + n(n-1)\mathbf{F}_{n-1}]$$

Card 1/4

L 01505-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020915

Where  $B$  is the differential vector operator

$$B = I_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{I_v}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

Calculation of  $F$  is considerably simplified by using the appropriate identities for the operator  $B_0$ . These relationships may be derived from known properties of the operator  $V$  if we consider the simple formula

$$\nabla = I_R \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{B}{R},$$

As a first example, the author calculates the coefficient  $F_1$  for a field emitted by dispersion of currents with density  $i$  flowing along a surface  $S$ . Here the coefficient  $F_0$  is  $F_0 = J(\theta, \varphi)(1 + \cos \theta)(I_v \sin \varphi - I_0 \cos \varphi)$ , where  $J(\theta, \varphi) = \int_S E_x(r) e^{-ikr} dS$ . The coefficient

$F_1$  is given by the formula  $F_1 = \alpha p + \beta q + \gamma I_R$ , where:

$$p = I_0 \sin \varphi + I_v \cos \varphi,$$

$$q = -I_0 \cos \varphi + I_v \sin \varphi.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{ik} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2ik} \left\{ (1 + \cos \theta) [B^2(f) - 2f] - 2 \sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right\}$$

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L 01505-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020915

and  $\gamma^1_R$  is the radial component. The unit vectors  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $\gamma^1_R$  are mutually orthogonal and form a right-hand system. If  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} = 0$ , the coefficient  $F_1$  maintains polarization in the long-range zone (the radial component may be disregarded). As another problem, the author considers the effect which the field from a near-by-radiating source has on the field in the aperture of an antenna with a parabolic reflector. The field in the long-range zone of the radiating source is chosen in such a way that the field in the aperture is "parabolic with a pedestal." The coefficient  $F_1$  is calculated for the field of the radiating source, and the field which is obtained in the aperture as a result of this coefficient is also calculated. It is found that distortions of the primary field are small for typical cases. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 71 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Przemyslowy Instytut Telekomunikacji, Warsaw (Industrial Institute  
of Radio Communications)

SUBMITTED: 07Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 01505-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020915

ENCLOSURE: 01

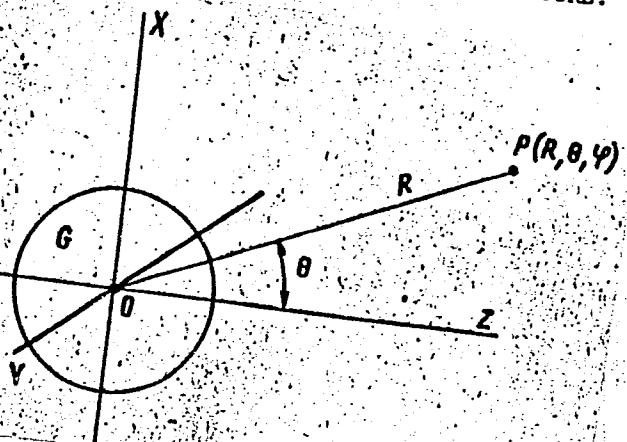


Fig. 1. Source region  $G$  and spherical coordinates  $R, \theta, \phi$ .

Card 4/4

DP

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGORZELSKI, Witold

*Mathematics*

DECEASED

1964

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

MAJCHERSKA-MATUCHNIAK, Barbara; POGORZELSKI, Wojciech

Acoustic hallucinations from the otolaryngological point of view. Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.2:221-225 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Radzimski) i z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Cwynar).

JAROSZ, Marek; POGORZELESKI, Wojciech

2 cases of psychoses with delusions of parasitic skin disease.  
Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.12:436-438 21 Mr '60.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: doc.dr med.  
St. Gwynar.

(DELUSIONS)

CWYNAR, Stanislaw; NAPIERALSKA, Miroslawa; POGORZELSKI, Wojciech;  
SIUCHNINSKA, Helena

Report on results of novocain-(H<sub>3</sub>) acid treatment in the  
Psychiatric Clinic of the School of Medicine in Lodz. Neurol  
neurochir psych 12 no.4:599-601 Jl-Ag '62.

\*

POGORZHEL'SKAYA, V.I.

Mixed brigades increase labor productivity. Avt.dor. 21 no.10:4  
O '58. (Road construction) (Wages) (MIRA 11:11)

KHALTURIN, K.D., arkhitektor; CHAYKO, I.M., arkhitektor; GOLUBEV, S.L.,  
inzhener; DOBROKHOTOV, I.G., inzhener; KRUPITSA, K.K., inzhener;  
POGORZHELSKIY, L.A., inzhener; POSTNIKOV, A.A., inzhener;  
SHARYY, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OL', A.A., professor,  
doktor arkhitektury; URAV'YEV, B.V., kandidat arkhitektury;  
VASIL'YEV, B.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk professor, redaktor;  
SHUB, N.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; ROZOV, L.K., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Large-block construction in Leningrad] Krupnoblochnoe stroitel'stvo  
v Leningrade. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.,  
1957. 93 p.  
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Leningradskiy  
filial.

(Leningrad--Precast concrete construction)  
(Leningrad--Apartment houses)

POGORZHELL'SKII, N. V., B. B. KAZHINSKII and K. L. ROSHCHIN.

Derovometallicheskie vetrodvigateli. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1949.  
139 (1) p. illus.

Bibliography: p. 139-(140)

Wind turbines made of wood and metal.

DLC: TJ825.P65

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1953.

GORENSHTEYN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRILLOV, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
TKACHENKO, V.K., inzh.; GOITVENKO, A.I., inzh.; POGORZHEL'SKIV,  
V.L., inzh.; BARANETS, P.D., inzh.; YASHCHENKO, Z.A., inzh.;  
FIL'CHAKOVA, V.A., inzh.

Establishing the most satisfactory conditions for rolling on  
blooming mills with increased load on the main driving motor.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3:91-101 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1.Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Azovstal'".  
(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

POGORZHEL'SKIY, V.I., inzh.; KURPE, V.I., inzh.; KHRISTOFOROV, G.N., inzh.

Heating pit for cold ingots. Stal' 23 no.8:758-759 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Azovstal'".

(Furnaces, Heating)

*Pozorzhel'skiy, V.I.*

SOV/130-58-8-10/18

AUTHORS: Gorensteyn, M.M., and Kologrivov, N.P., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Pozorzhel'skiy, V.I., Gudovshchikov, K.S., Shapiro, Yu.A., Engineers

TITLE: An Effective Method of Rolling Roll Surfaces  
(Effektivnyy sposob nakatki valkov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 8, pp 25 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The roughening of roll surfaces is especially advantageous in the first few days of operation but, the author points out, not all methods of roughening are equally effective. The 1150 blooming mill at the "Azovstal'" Works has forged 55 Kh steel rolls which, since 1949, have had 20-30 mm long notches cut on their surface with pneumatic chisels, a zig-zag line also being cut in the first pass (Figure 1). This proved effective only for the first 2-3 shifts. Metallisation was tried in various forms, including bead welding, but these were found unsuitable because of crack extensions and excessive vibration. After a study of methods used at the imeni Kirov Works and the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat), the "Avostal" Works adopted a special system. In this, a toothed cutter up to

Card1/2

An Effective Method of Rolling Roll Surfaces

SOV/130-58-8-10/18

100 mm wide with a curvature to fit the roll surface is used to form rings which are then cut up by a 6KhVS-steel roller, 50-80 mm wide (Figure 3), to give a surface covered in pyramids 2.5 mm high and 5 x 5 at the base. A complete blooming-mill roll is processed by one man in three hours. Lead prints taken daily have shown that the pyramids wear slowly and crazing is delayed and orientated along pyramidal bases. The method has been adopted for all reducing stands.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute) and Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 2/2

1. Rolling mills--Performance    2. Rolling mills--Equipment

22318

1,1380 1496, 1413, 1454

S/133/61/000/004/007/015  
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Gorenshteyn, M. M., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
and Pogorzhel'skiy, V. I., Engineer

TITLE: Rolling with increased reduction

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1961, 343 - 344

TEXT: As previously outlined by various authors such as A. I. Murzov (Ref. 1: Stal', 1960, no. 9) and V. P. Kozhevnikov and M. M. Shternov (Ref. 2: Stal', 1960, no. 9) the main reason why rolling with increased reduction has not yet been introduced on a larger scale lies in the considerable difference between laboratory tests and operations on an industrial scale. For instance, in the rolling mill the initial moment of the bite is promoted by the impact of the heavy rolling material due to the acceleration imparted by the rolling table, the conicity of the ingot end, the roughness of the roll-surface, the adhesion of the metal to the roll, etc. The rate of reduction also effects the slip that takes place in the middle of the ingot length, which is in close relation with frictional forces. These, however, depend largely on the rotation-speed of rolls, metal temperature,

X

Card 1/3

22318

X

Rolling with increased reduction

S/133/61/000/004/007/015  
A054/A127

cinder formation on the metal, roughness of rolls. All these factors can only be observed during actual operation and not in the laboratory. The increase in reduction can only be established when such factors as the stability of the working parts of the mill, the maximum and root mean square load of the main motor, and the heating of the transformer unit are taken into consideration. When all these factors permit an increase of reduction and only the limit angle of bite is too small, on account of friction, the angle can be increased by indenting the surface. In the "Azovstal'" plant tests were carried out on the 1700 mm blooming mill and it was found that in rolling Cr.3 (St.3) 730 x 670 mm ingots into 270 x 280 blooms with 11 passes the most suitable reduction amounts to 110 - 100 mm in the first roll pass design (width: 435 mm) while in the narrower second and third roll pass designs it can be increased to 140 - 160 mm per pass. In the most heavily loaded lower spindle a torque of 160 TM developed, while stress in the ball and socket joint of the spindle increased to 1,600 kg/sq cm. In order to prevent fracture of the spindle, its head was reinforced as far as this was possible on account of the roll-center distances. This example shows to what extent the reduction rate depends on the strength of the machine parts.

Card 2/3

Rolling with increased reduction...

22318

S/133/61/000/004/007/015  
A054/A127

In "Azovstal'" the main motor (7,000 hp) was replaced by a 10,000 hp motor and several other factories rolling with 11 passes, did the same. The nominal speed of this motor is 65 rpm. It was also advisable to increase the rolling diameters of the rolls, especially that of the roll barrel, thus bringing the torque obtained in accordance with the permissible. The increased production in "Azovstal'" was to a large extent a result of indenting the roll surface. Since 1958, the 55X (55Kh) steel rolls in this factory have been indented to a depth of 2 mm.. Consequently it is possible to operate with reductions of 85 - 90 mm on an average, with increased rate of bite (max. 40 rpm), without any manifestation of slip. As a result of the serrated surface of the blooms, produced on indented rolls, a higher friction force arises, when rolling on 800 and 900 mm rail rolling and roughing mills. Indentations up to 2 mm do not reduce the quality of the finished product made of St.3 and rail steel. When operating with indented rolls and 11 passes the output will be 6 - 8% higher than for 13 passes. However, slips could not be eliminated. Therefore, when operating with increased reduction, indented rolls should be applied. There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

POGORZHEL'SKIY, V.N., inzh.; SUKhareva, R.A., red.; KALYSHNIKOVA, A.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Collection of inventions; mechanization of construction work]  
Sbornik izobretений; mekhanizatsiya stroyitel'nykh rabot. Moskva,  
TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1961. 167 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po delam izobreteniyy i  
otkrytiy.

(Construction industry--Technological innovations)

(MIRA 15:2)

POGOSBEKOV, E.S.

Equalizing many years' fluctuations of hydroelectric power in heat  
and electric stations. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 17 no.4:  
61-68 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

POGOSBEKOV, M. I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Effect of varying load on the power and efficiency of an engine.  
Sel'khozmashina no. 8:22-23 Ag'55.  
(Gas and oil engines) (MLRA 8:11)

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods for determining the fuel economy of engines in the  
unsteady operation of agricultural machinery. Sel'khozmashina  
no.12:24-25 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Tractors--Fuel consumption)  
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

POGOSBEKOV, M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effectiveness of braking automobiles with the engine. Avt.  
transp. 34 no.12:7-8 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Automobiles--Brakes)

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Actual tractive resistance values of agricultural machines.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.6:ll-14 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Agricultural machinery--Testing)

POGOSREKOV, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Braking automobiles with engine. Avt.transp. 37 no.1:27 Ja '59.

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Automobiles--Brakes) (MIRA 12:2)

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the efficiency of the driving wheel of an automobile.  
Avt.prom. no.9:31-32 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Automobiles--Wheels)

L 23955-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T WE  
ACC NR: AP6009920 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0116/0116 .29

AUTHOR: Baletskiy, M. I.; Pogosbekov, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for cutting off fuel feed in a carburetor engine. Class 46,  
No. 179122

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy; tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 116

TOPIC TAGS: fuel carburetor, engine fuel system

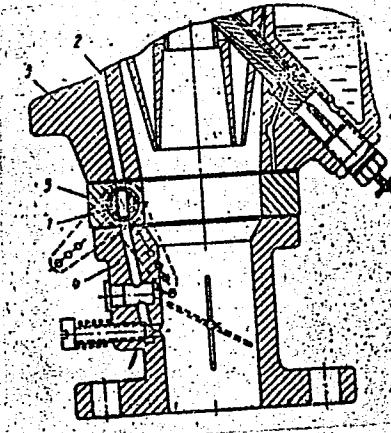
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for cutting off fuel feed in a carburetor engine with forced idling. The installation contains a movable shutoff unit, e. g. a valve, covering the idling channel which goes through the carburetor housing to the mixing chamber. For unified design of carburetors used in various operational conditions, e. g. in the mountains, an annular sleeve is mounted in the space between the housing and the mixing chamber. This sleeve supports the cutoff element located in the idling channel.

UDC: 621.43.033.9-588

Card 1/2

L 23955-66

ACC NR: AP6009920



1--cutoff unit; 2--idling channel; 3--housing;  
4--mixing chamber; 5--annular sleeve

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 13Mar64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 ✓

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGOSBEKOV, M. I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Power characteristics of farm motor vehicles, Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz  
nauk no.3:42-47 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of a suspension system on the methods for determining the  
traction efficiency of a tractor. Trakt. i sel'khozmas. no.1:19-20  
Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Accurate definition of the theory of determining speed loss  
of the driving automobile wheel. Avt. prom. 30 no.11:29-30  
N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

POGOSEKOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Limit for increasing the efficiency of an exhaust brake and speed  
reducer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6:102-109 '63.

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. (MIRA 16:10)

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the efficiency of a self-propelled chassis. Mekh.  
i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.3:8-9 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Motor vehicles)

POGOSBEKOV, M. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficiency of a motor vehicle. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:21-23 S '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Motor vehicles)

POGOSBEKOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of air resistance on the traction efficiency of a wheel-type tractor. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 32 no.6:9 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Tractione)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGOSBEKOV,R.S., inzhener

Increasing the efficient capacity of gasholders with the aid of an  
electronic device. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 29 no.9:35-36 S '55.  
(Gasholders) (MLRA 8:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGOSIAN, S.A.

Heterosis and its utilization in grapevine amelioration.  
Analele agric zooteh 17 no.6:24-32 N-D'63

POGOSJAN, R. P.

Poland/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1589

Author: Manwielan, M. G., Pogosjan, R. P., and Ter-Karapetjan, S. A.

Institution: None

Title: Glazed Articles from Tufa

Original

Periodical: Szklo i ceram., 1956, Vol 7, No 7-8, 218; Polish

Abstract: Translation. See Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 40308.

Card 1/1

POGOSKI, Tadeusz, inz.

Technology of construction of cable lines. Wiad elektrotechn  
33 no.9:279-281 S'64

l. Experiment and Research Office, Elektromontaz Industrial  
Enterprise of Electric Works, Warsaw.

POGOSOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZHKOV, S., inzh.

Volume meter of pulp consumption in grooves. Prom.Arm. 7 no.1;  
43-46 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

POGOSOV, A.

Architecture

Industrial methods of constructing the Smolensk Square skyscraper. Mekh. trud. reb.  
6, No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

5. Pogosov, A. A., A graphical method of constructing the transitions in dynamic systems described by ordinary differential equations (in Russian). Thesis, Scient. Res. Inst., Ministry of Elec. Engng. USSR, 1955; Ref. Zb. Mekh. 1956, Rev. 4215.  
Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal  
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGOSOV, A. A.

124-11-12410

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 13 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pogosov, A. A.

TITLE: A Graphical Method for the Establishment of Transient Processes in Certain Dynamic Systems. (Graficheskiy metod postroyeniya perekhodnykh protsessov v nekotorykh dinamicheskikh sistemakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va. Vol 2 Moscow, 1956, pp 154-169

ABSTRACT: Description of a method of graphical integration to describe transient processes in linear servo-systems. These methods appear to be modifications of graphical constructions of transient processes well known in the literature and do not appear to afford any new ideas for systems with stationary parameters for which more effective methods for the construction of transient processes already exist.

G. M. Ulanov

Card 1/1

POGOSOV, A.A. kand.tekhn.nauk.

Constructing transient processes in systems described by differential equations having constant and variable coefficients. Vest.elektrprom.  
28 no.8:23-32 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektro-tehnicheskoy promyshlennosti.  
(Electric circuits) (Differential equations)

105-58-6-5/33

AUTHOR: Pogosov, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Investigating Some Non-Linear Autonomous Systems in the Phase-Plane (K voprosu issledovaniya nekotorykh nelineynykh avtonomnykh sistem na fazovoy ploskosti)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 20 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of the acceleration-plane (Reference 1) was elaborated in application to a non-linear differential equation of the form given in (1). The method developed by A. Lienard (Reference 3) is applicable for the equation (3). (3) is a special case of (1). It is shown here that it is possible to widen the circle of non-linear equations for which the phase-trajectories can be obtained by means of almost equally simple constructions. The methods for the construction of phase-trajectories for systems expressed by the non-linear differential-equations (3) to (10) are investigated here. These equations may express processes in the most different physical systems. First, the construction according to Lienard is described

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On the Problem of Investigating Some Non-Linear  
Autonomous Systems in the Phase-Plane

105-58-6-5/33

and then the methods for the construction of the phase-trajectories for the equations (3) to (10) are investigated. These construction methods make it possible to carry out - in a relative simple way - a qualitative and quantitative analysis for a large class of non-linear autonomous systems which are expressed by non-linear differential equations of second order. The error obtained with the construction will depend here - as also in the case of the method by Lienard - on the length of the phase-trajectory-elements assumed for each step in integrating. The smaller the length of the elements, the higher the accuracy of construction. There are 12 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektropromyshlennosti  
(Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Industry)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1957

1. Mathematics

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGOSOV, A.G.; GINZBURG, L.M.

Construction of a tall building on Smolensk Square. Gor.khoz.  
Mosk. 25 no.12:12-19 D '51. (MLR 7:11)

1. Zamestitel' ministra stroitel'stva predpriyatiy tyazheloy industrii.  
(f.Pogosov) 2.Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Osobstroy" (for Ginzburg).  
(Moscow--Buildings) (Buildings--Moscow)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

POGONOV, A. G.; GRIGBURG, O. A.

Concrete

Vacuum processing of concrete. Mekh. trud. rab. 6, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Unclassified  
2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8

POGOSOV, A.G., inzhener; CHERNOV, T.P., inzhener; NEYEVIN, Ye.A., inzhener.

Large paneled apartment houses. Stroi. prom. 34 no. 8:40-48  
Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Czechoslovakia--Apartment houses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341610007-8"

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; PARFENOV, T.S.; DZHAFARLI, R.M.; RUSETSKAYA, Ye.A.;  
POGOSOV, A.G.

Wine clarification with bentonite gilyabi clays from Shemakha  
and Geokmaly deposits in Azerbaijan. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Azerb.  
SSR 16:27-39 '57. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Azerbaijan--Bentonite) (Wine and wine making)

POGOSOV, A.G., kand.med.nauk, SHCHERBAKOVA, V.V.

Changes in tuberculosis morbidity among children below 3 years  
of age in Baku [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.6:8-11  
'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz orgmetodotdela (zav. - kandidat med.nauk. A.G. Pogosov)  
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand.med.nauk  
A.D. Nurmamedov).  
(TUBERCULOSIS, in inf. & child.  
in child . to 3 years of age in Russia (Rus))

CHIZHEVSKIY, Aleksandr Leonidovich, prof.; POGOSOV, A.G., red.;  
SADOVSKIY, F.T., red.; MEDVEDEV, N.M., red.; PONOMAREVA,  
A.A., tekhn.red.

[Aeroionization in the national economy] Aeroionifikatsiya  
v narodnom khoziaistve. Pod obshchei red. i s predisl. A.G.  
Pogosova i F.T.Sadovskogo. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 757 p.  
(MIRA 13:6)

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